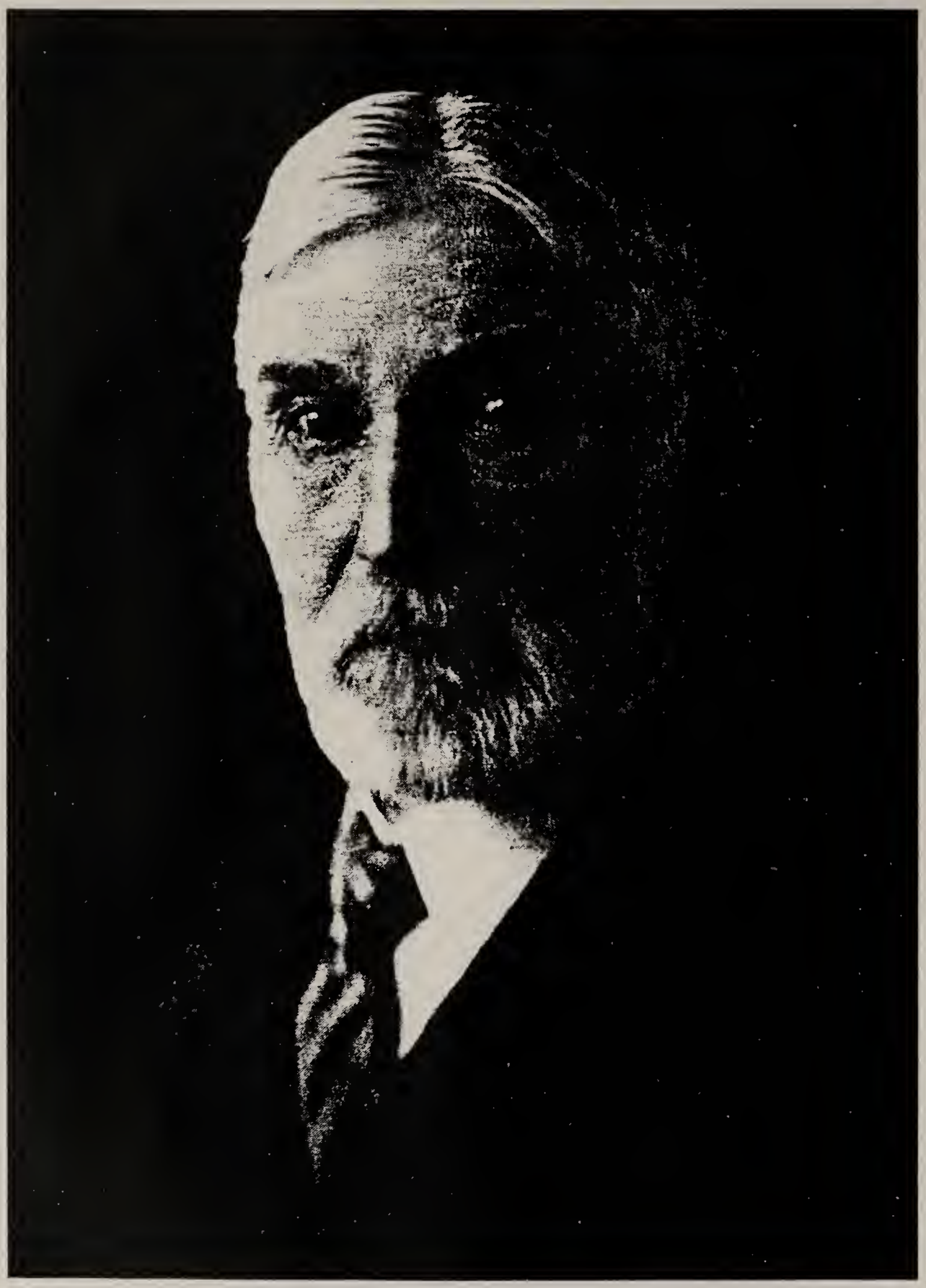
GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 02410 3787

Gc 929.2 P669J
JOHNSON, HENRY MORTIMER,
1878-
THE FAMILY OF JOHN AND
AMELIA FITZPATRICK PIRTLE

Allen County Public Library
900 Webster Street
PO Box 2270
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270

THE PIRTLE FAMILY



MAJOR JOHN B. PIRTLE

THE FAMILY OF

JOHN AND AMELIA FITZPATRICK PIRTLE

ANOTHER FAMILY OF DISTINCTION

FROM THE LINCOLN COUNTRY

OF KENTUCKY

•

SHOWING THE PATERNAL HEIRS AS OF

JANUARY, NINETEEN THIRTY-FIVE

OF

MAJOR JOHN B. PIRTLE

TRACING FROM HIS GRANDPARENTS

REV. JOHN PIRTLE AND AMELIA FITZPATRICK PIRTLE

OF KENTUCKY

Written and Compiled by

HENRY M. JOHNSON
HENRY J. TILFORD

Lawyers of Louisville, Kentucky

1936

This edition published by
TUTTLE ANTIQUARIAN BOOKS, INC.
26 South Main Street
Post Office Box 541
Rutland, Vermont 05702
Telephone (802) 773-8229

Designed and Printed by
Gibbs-Inman Company
INCORPORATED
Louisville, Kentucky

Acknowledgment

•

In this compilation, we gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness

to

THEODORE C. SNIVELY
Lawyer of Louisville, Kentucky, one of
the heirs, tracing through the
Judge Henry Pirtle branch, and

to

MISS ALICE E. TRABUE
of Louisville, Kentucky, of gifted attainments
and distinguished ancestry and
Genealogist of over 20 years experience, and

to

REV. ORVAL W. BAYLOR
Lincoln historian of Springfield, Kentucky.

•

All of these have rendered us
invaluable service

Occasion Calling for This Volume

AJOR JOHN B. PIRTLE, a highly honored and respected citizen of Louisville, Kentucky, died in Louisville on the 17th day of January, 1934, in his ninety-second year. He left an estate of between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars and a will, by the terms of which all of his estate would go to the Louisville Foundation as residuary legatee, all of his children having died before his death.

For some years before his death, Major Pirtle had been enfeebled by the infirmities of age. The greater number of his heirs at law on his father's side, employed Henry J. Tilford, and Henry M. Johnson, Attorneys of Louisville, Kentucky, to bring a suit contesting the validity of Major Pirtle's will. This suit was finally compromised and settled with the Louisville Foundation, on a basis satisfactory to all, and, as a result, two-thirds of Major Pirtle's estate was, under the judgment, decreed to be distributed to his heirs, tracing through both his father's and mother's side of the house.

As Major Pirtle died without descendants, the amount received by the heirs went up the stem, and divided into two parts, one-half going to his paternal kindred, or to the descendants of the brothers and sisters of his father, Dr. Claiborne Pirtle, and the other half to the descendants of the brothers and sisters of his mother, Eliza Jane Barbee Pirtle. Under the judgment, one-third of the whole estate went to the aforesaid paternal kindred on the Pirtle side of the house. This Pirtle kindred traced upwards to the father and mother of the said Dr. Claiborne Pirtle, namely, the Rev. John Pirtle and, his wife, Amelia Fitzpatrick Pirtle.

It will thus be seen that the Rev. John Pirtle and his wife, Amelia Fitzpatrick Pirtle, constituted the original stock from whom the paternal heirs of John B. Pirtle descended, and it is this couple, and their descendants, with whom this booklet will deal.

Families

AT THE beginning of the human race the individual family was the unit. Families, tracing back through an outstanding forebear, often found it desirable to group themselves into clans and tribes, with the blood and spirit of their ancestor as the bond holding them together, and challenging them to some common objective or endeavor. This "bond of union" between descendants of a common ancestor, is still quite strong in the human heart. We consequently find many people believing that "blood is thicker than water", and going to great lengths to establish their relationship to an outstanding individual with superior qualities or accomplishments. Blood does count, and "blood will tell".

The world does not always promptly and properly estimate or evaluate its citizens. It often happens that a noble man or a noble woman of the highest order is not fully recognized and honored until long after his or her death. Thus the crowning of many heroes is often deferred. An outstanding example of this is the Rev. John Pirtle, and his wife, Amelia Fitzpatrick Pirtle, who migrated from Virginia, in the latter part of the 1700's and settled in what is now Washington County, Kentucky, with Springfield as its County Seat.

There the Pirtles lived along with their neighbors, among them Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, father and mother of Abraham Lincoln, in this now famed Lincoln Country. The Lincolns, as well as most of these people, had migrated from Virginia.

The Rev. John Pirtle and his good wife Amelia reared a large family in this land of history and romance. Their family and progeny are now quite numerous, and live in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, California, Washington, Oregon, Minnesota, Michigan, Louisiana, Texas, New York, Ohio, Alabama and the Philippines.

The Pirtles in Virginia and Their Origin

THE COMPILERS of this book have been unable to obtain any authentic record showing from what Country the original Pirtles, to-wit. George and brother Henry and the latter's wife. Mary Pirtle, came to America. Tradition is responsible for the story that George and Henry Pirtle, Father of the Rev. John Pirtle, and of eleven other children, migrated to the United States from Germany. They settled in Berkeley County, Virginia.

According to this legend. Henry Pirtle, when a boy, swam the Rhine at Strassburg. Judge Henry Pirtle, of Louisville, son of the Rev. John Pirtle, was told this by his Father, and Judge Pirtle in turn related it to his son, James Speed Pirtle. Also, according to this tradition, the name Pirtle probably came from the German word Bertel, or Little Bert.

Somewhat contrary to this, is the story current among some of the heirs of Thos. W. Pirtle, another son of Henry and Mary Pirtle, to the effect that the Pirtles migrated to America from Sweden.

In this connection, it is interesting to record the names and dates of birth of the various children of Henry and Mary Pirtle, as shown in the Bible in the possession of Mr. John C. Pirtle, of Cecilia, Kentucky, who is a grandson of Thomas W. Pirtle, referred to below.

	BORN
John Pirtle . . .	November 10, 1772
Artemisia . . .	November 9, 1776
George	October 6, 1777
Mary	April 18, 1779
Henry	April 18, 1781
Jacob L.	April 6, 1783
Heziah	February 15, 1785
Thomas W.	March 22, 1787
Isaac N.	July 30, 1789
Elizabeth	October 16, 1791
Cassandra	April 21, 1794
Abner	February 28, 1796

In Kentucky and throughout the Southwest, there live today many descendants of Thomas W. Pirtle, Abner Pirtle and of others of the above group. The compilers of this book have met several hundred of them, and in them the dominant traits of the Pirtle family still are strong, to-wit: Reliability, dependability, correct living, and integrity.

According to some traditions the two original brothers, Henry and George Pirtle, settled in Maryland; that they hauled provisions for Washington's troops, using their own wagons and teams.

It is said that George Pirtle, after the Revolutionary War, also went to Kentucky, and that many of his descendants migrated into the Southern States.

Among those who trace through George Pirtle is Mrs. Grace Pirtle Hutton (Mrs. Frank S. Hutton), who is a grand-daughter of Rev. J. M. Pirtle. He had information that the Pirtles, were descendants of Catherine of Germany.

At this writing, early in 1936, Mrs. Hutton's address is 849 Tremaine Avenue, Los Angeles, California. We give her address, thinking that there may be those of the George Pirtle line of descent who might be interested in exchanging information with her, and that we might be of some helpful service to the other branch of this distinguished family.

From Bible of Major John B. Pirtle is the following: John Pirtle, born November 14, 1772, died March 29, 1826. Amelia Fitzpatrick Pirtle, born May 14, 1773, died April 1, 1833.

The Pirtles in Kentucky

IN THE early part of the year 1795, two brothers, John and Henry Pirtle, sons of Henry and Mary Pirtle, of German and Swedish extraction, came from Virginia and settled in Washington County, Kentucky, their farms adjoining on the waters of Road Run, a tributary of Cartwright's Creek.

John Pirtle, who was born on November 10 or 14, 1772, in Berkeley County Virginia, had married Amelia Fitzpatrick, who tradition tells us was a descendant of a nobleman in the Court of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. In 1638 her family had been endowed in a patent of Adolphus' Chancellor, Oxenstein, with certain rights and privileges in the territory of the present state of Delaware. This proprietary interest in the New World, coupled with the great plan of Prince Adolphus to spread pure Christianity throughout the earth, brought and established this stock in America.

Road Run is a small stream formed by the junction of two creeks within the limits of the town of Springfield. It flows almost due North for a distance of about eight miles to enter Cartwright's Creek in the vicinity of Valley Hill Station. In early records it is referred to as "Raccoon Run", "East Fork of Cartwright's Creek", and "The Lost Fork of Cartwright's Creek". The new Springfield and Bloomfield highway and Road Run parallel each other for practically the entire length of the stream.

John Pirtle settled on a tract of 100 acres which he purchased from William Allen on January 7, 1796. The tract was acquired for the sum of 55 pounds, current money of Kentucky, and was retained intact by John Pirtle until his death and thereafter by his widow and children until the year 1832, when it was sold to John Kelly. An additional seven and one-half acres were purchased by John Pirtle from John Sibert, in May, 1822. This tract was included in the sale to Kelly, the consideration for the combined acreage being $641.00.

It is interesting to note that one of the witnesses to the deed of Allen to Pirtle in 1796 was Mordecai Lincoln, elder brother of Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham Lincoln. The Pirtles

and the forebear of President Lincoln were neighbors in the Beech Fork Country of Washington County, and it is said that John Pirtle often preached in the little Methodist Meeting House on the banks of the Beech Fork River near the spot where it is claimed the body of Abraham Lincoln, Sr., grandfather of the President, was buried in 1788 after he had been slain by an Indian.

John Pirtle's name appears first on the tax list for Washington County in the year 1795. He was assessed on July 16, 1795. There were no white males other than himself above the age of 16 years. He had no slaves nor were there any horses or cattle listed. Approximately one year later and after he had purchased the 100 acre tract from William Allen, he had acquired a horse and cow.

Examination of the old Washington County tax lists reveals that John Pirtle owned no slaves until the last years of his life. At his death he owned three slaves and these he disposed of in his will.

Contemporaneously with Jesse Head, the man who married Lincoln's parents, and Barnabas McHenry, outstanding apostle of Methodism in the wilderness of Kentucky, John Pirtle was active in the establishment of churches of the Methodist faith in Washington County. Like Head and McHenry, he traveled from one to the other of the several churches, preaching to large gatherings.

For many years as a Deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church, John Pirtle was called upon to preach to the numerous assemblies of Methodists, not alone in his own section of Washington County, but in other parts as well. Frequently, when no ordained minister was available, he was heard preaching to the folk of the Lincoln Country of Washington County, in the little log meeting-house near the homes of Abraham Lincoln's forebears and kinfolk.

Orval W. Baylor, Lincoln historian of Springfield, Kentucky, says that he has found traditions of long-standing in the Lincoln Country which tell not alone of Jesse Head's preaching to the congregation that included the parents of Abraham Lincoln, but of John Pirtle's services as well. Pirtle, Mr. Baylor believes, preached to the folk of the Lincoln Country

oftener than Head, not in the capacity of an ordained minister, but as a well-educated layman and officer, pressed into service by a congregation desiring preaching, but denied the services of an ordained minister.

"John Pirtle", says Mr. Baylor in his writings on Washington County's foremost pioneer characters, "was a man of more than the average of his day. He was a close student, particularly of theology and the 'art and mystery' of surveying. His library, composed of books on religion and surveying, was one of the few pioneer Washington County collections worthy of more than passing attention.

"In the living room of his house, John Pirtle kept his prized collection of books. Several shelves, supported by wooden pegs driven into the logs of the wall beside the fireplace, were required to keep together the numerous volumes he had collected in his wilderness home. The complete collection, compiled from the report of the appraisers of his estate, is as follows: Holy Bible, Clarke's Commentaries on the New Testament, 2 volumes; Wood's Dictionary of the Bible, 2 volumes; Worley's Sermons, 2 volumes; Wesley's Notes, 1 volume; Fletcher's Appeal, 1 volume; Rollins' Ancient History, 10 volumes; Entick's Sermons, 2 volumes; Barley's Dictionary, Walker's Dictionary, Creighton's Dictionary of Scripture proper names, Vindication of Episcopacy, Raley's Moral Science, Methodist Discipline, Reformed Pastor, Clelland's Letters, Patten's Navigature, Mairs' Bookkeeping, Gibson's Surveying,Geography and Atlas,Mathematical Science (Manuscript), Arithmetic (Manuscript on), Hymn Book, divers pamphlets, books, etc., not named.

"Some historians say that the preaching of Jesse Head was responsible for the inherent anti-slavery trait in Abraham Lincoln. Head, we are told, had denounced slavery, not once but several times, in the course of his sermons in the little log meeting-house on the Beech Fork where Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were wont to go with their kinfolk and friends before they were married. The fiery preacher's messages made such an indelible impression on the two young people, as to cause them to abhor slavery and in later years transmit their views to their son.

"It is doubtful whether Jesse Head ever denounced slavery in the Lincoln Country, or anywhere else. There is no evidence to show that he preached with any great degree of frequency in the little Beech Fork meeting-house, though he probably had done so sufficiently to form an acquaintance with Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks and cause them to turn to him when they needed a minister to make them man and wife in 1806.

"If any one man, more than another, left an indelible impression by his preaching upon the hearts and minds of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, that man was John Pirtle. They heard him more often than any other and were associated with him as neighbors for many years. Had John Pirtle been an ordained minister of the gospel as well as a preacher thereof, in 1806, he probably would have been called upon to tie the knot that made Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks man and wife."

In recognition of his services as an exponent of Methodism and organizer of congregations of that faith, John Pirtle was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On October 12, 1812, the Washington County Court granted him a license to perform the rites of marriage, and his popularity as a "marrying parson" is attested by his numerous returns of marriages now lodged in the archives of Washington County. He was a man of natural eloquence and impressive personal appearance, well trained and able, with an expansive and vigorous mind. He was recognized as one of Washington County's foremost citizens. In 1815, upon the occasion of the resignation of one of the members of the County Court, he was recommended to his Excellency, Governor Isaac Shelby, as a fit person to be appointed to fill the vacancy. His commission, dated 30th March, 1815, and signed by Isaac Shelby, first governor of Kentucky, is preserved in the Clerk's office of the Washington County Court. As a member of the Washington County Court, John Pirtle served with the same regularity and fidelity that marked his work in every other undertaking.

In the latter years of his life his activities were curtailed by illness and he was forced to spend the greater part of his time at his home on Road Run. By the 14th of December, 1825, his infirmity, which he supposed to be dropsy, had reached such

a point as to give him concern for the future. Not knowing at what moment he should be called to meet his Maker and being desirous of settling his earthly affairs, he executed his last will and testament. He was not to die, however, until about six months later.

John Pirtle's will is in his own handwriting. He mentions the disease with which he was afflicted but adds that he is "suffering very little pain" and is "of perfect mind and memory". He wanted his "just debts" speedily paid and requested that there should be no appraisement or sale of his estate, "believing that I have good debts coming to my estate sufficient to pay off all just demands against it". To his beloved wife, Amelia Pirtle, he bequeathed all his lands, houses, tenements, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. These she was freely and peaceably to enjoy "without any molestation or disturbance from any of my heirs" so long as she remained his widow.

The children of John and Amelia Pirtle, ten in number, are named in the will. They were: Nancy, Viny, Felix, John, Caleb, Claiborne, Harriet Heninger and Minerva Linder, "at home", and Polly Ann Pirtle Peak and Henry Pirtle married or away.

John Pirtle's last will and testament was probated in the Washington County Court on July 24, 1826. Amelia Pirtle, the wife, and Henry Pirtle, a son, were named, respectively, Executrix and Executor of the will. Thomas W. Pirtle, a son of Henry Pirtle, who was a brother of the decedent John, signed as surety the bond of the Executrix and Executor.

Disregarding the express wish of the testator, the Court ordered that "Wilfred Hayden, John Kelly, Edward Berry and Godfrey Gregory, or any three of them, being first sworn, do appraise the slaves, if any, and personal estate of which John Pirtle, Esq. died, seized and possessed and make report thereof to Court". At the August term, 1826, the following report of the appraisers was returned and ordered to be recorded:

"Eight head of horses including a mare and colt. Five Milch cows, five young Cattle and three Calves. Sixteen Sheep, about forty hogs running at large. Household furniture including Seven Beds with their appendages. A Desk and Bureau. Book press and Cupboard. One dining table and one small table. Half dozen Winsor chairs and half dozen common

chairs. Two large Kettles, two pots, two ovens and a tea kettle. The ordinary table furniture including knives and forks, plates, dishes, cups, saucers, spoons, etc. One Barshear plow, a pair of andirons, a loom for weaving flax cotton, two large spinning wheels and three small ones, a quantity of spun thread what portion at the time of the decease not known. Of farming utensils etc. one Carey plow and two shovel plows, two hoes and one mattock, one Scythe and Cradle, two scycles, a mowing Scythe cutting box and knife, two axes, one drawing knife, one five quarter augur, one half inch augur, one half inch chissel and one ¾-inch ditto, one flax Brake and one flax hackle, two Saddles and two Bridles, three large tubs in the manner of still tubs, three water pails, two small piggins and two washing tubs, a milk churn, crocks and milk Kulers & about three hundred bushels of corn in a crib, fifty bushels of Wheat of this years crop, about five hundred weight of broken flax and one hundred weight of hemp. Books (listed above); A Surveyors Compass, Chain and plotting instruments, a quadrant and Dial on an improved plan one silver Watch, a pair of Steelyards, two smoothing irons, a pair of sheep shears, a looking Glass, a Sledge hammer. There are a few very inconsiderable articles that are not mentioned. The Credits are not so fully known and not in such condition that they could be set down intelligently. The undersigned will report them in due time."

Amelia Pirtle
Henry Pirtle Executrix
and Executor of the Will"

With the exception of Polly Ann Pirtle and Henry Pirtle, the children of John and Amelia Pirtle remained unmarried or at home until after the death of their father in 1826. Polly Ann Pirtle had married George Peak, September 30, 1820. Their home was in the Hardin's Creek neighborhood of Washington County (now Marion) about six miles West of Lebanon. Henry Pirtle read law and removed to Jefferson County. Following the death of the father, three of the younger children married, in order: Felix Pirtle married Nancy Thomas, daughter of George Thomas, March 6, 1827; Nancy V. Pirtle married James B. Blackstone, October 22, 1828; Harriet Heninger Pirtle married Robert G. Stayton, August 18, 1829.

After the death of her husband, Amelia Pirtle remained at the old homestead on Road Run. When a number of her children had married and moved away, she left the old home and went to live in Warren County with her son John Pirtle. The Blackstones had removed to that county also and with them lived Minerva Linder Pirtle. Caleb Pirtle married and removed to Green County. The Staytons, together with Claybourn Pirtle, who made his home with them, resided in the Southern part of Washington (now Marion) County. Felix Pirtle continued a resident of Washington County and was by profession a school teacher. He later moved to Texas and became a physician. He was married twice.

All of the members of the family were located as above in or before the year 1832 when the old homestead in Washington County was sold to John Kelly.

From the old Bible, formerly owned by Judge Henry Pirtle of Louisville, now in the possession of Miss Jane Pirtle, of the same city, a granddaughter, we find the following entries:

> John Pirtle, son of Henry and Mary Pirtle, born on November 14, 1772, Berkeley County, Virginia, Died March 29, 1826.
>
> Amelia Fitzpatrick, daughter of Anthony and Nancy Fitzpatrick, born September. 1774, Hampshire County, Virginia, Died April 1, 1833.

The above married in Virginia in 1793. Children of this marriage were:

Polly Ann	August 23, 1795
Henry	November 5, 1798
Nancy V.	September 15, 1800
Felix	July 30. 1802
John	July 6. 1804
Caleb, Claiborne (Twins)	May 2, 1806
Thomas	September 9, 1808
Harriet H.	September 28. 1809
Minerva L.	September 9, 1811

Early Kentucky as the Pirtles Found It

IVILIZATION started in the far East and has during the centuries steadily moved westward. Bishop Berkeley expressed it in this couplet:

"Westward the course of Empire takes its way
The first four acts already past
A fifth (America) shall close the drama with the day,
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

And so for many years now the star of Empire has rested over this fair land of ours. Crossing the Atlantic, it lingered for awhile on the Atlantic seaboard. In due season its course was again Westward across the Appalachian Mountains. The center of population in the United States is now at a point in Indiana about 100 miles West of Indianapolis, Indiana, and about 100 miles Northwest of Louisville, Kentucky.

In the latter part of the 18th Century, pioneers from the Colonies were finding, for the first time, the land beyond the Mountains. Many events of more than passing importance were happening in the outside world.

Our own American Revolution occurred during this period, followed by the inauguration of George Washington as President, a first and a second time. To him was sent by Frederick the Great of Russia a sword inscribed, "From the oldest general to the bravest". During Washington's term of office, the first count of the population was taken. This census showed a total of almost 4,000,000 people in the United States. Of these only 110,000 lived west of the Appalachian Mountains. Out of every 100 inhabitants 3 lived in cities. In the last decade of the century and of Washington's life, 3 states, in addition to the original 13, were admitted to the Union, viz:—Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and it is to the fifteenth State, Kentucky, that we now turn our attention.

Kentucky was the first district beyond the Alleghany Mountains to be settled. It is now popularly known as the "Blue Grass State". The first settlement was made in 1774, when James Harrod planted a colony where Harrodsburg now stands. Meanwhile, Daniel Boone had led exploring expeditions into the region, and in 1775 established Boonesborough.

Kentucky is named from the Cherokee Indian word, which means prairie, and was first applied to that portion of what is now Kentucky, which was free of forest. Strange that no Indian Villages were found in Kentucky by the early settlers and that there were no records of any tribal habitations, except a few temporary lodges, since 1750. From that date, tradition tells us, this great area, by common consent, was used as a common hunting range for the Indian tribes of the North and South. It was not only the famed "Happy Hunting Ground", but the fated field of frequent combat between hostile tribes. From this the Indians gave it the name of "Dark and Bloody Ground".

A different picture is given us today. Between the "bewildering curves of the Ohio", which Thomas Jefferson called "the most beautiful river on earth", and the misthung crags and peaks of its eastern mountains, lies that beautiful area called the Great Meadow, famous in song and story. Its blue grass acres have no rival for loveliness, its caves are preeminent in the wonders of the modern world, its palisades rival the famous cliffs of the Hudson. Dorothy Perkins roses, golden rod and trumpet vine vie with each other for the place of State Flower.

From current papers today, we read:

"Boonesborough, Kentucky, October 6, 1935

Pioneer history makers whose enterprise opened the wilderness 160 years ago for settlement and development in the territory now comprising North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and most of Kentucky will be honored here Saturday, at the unveiling of a memorial to the Transylvania Company.

The celebration will mark the bicentennial of the birth of Richard Henderson, president of the Transylvania Company. The monument, a quadrangular pyramid of rough stone, with its four sides set with massive bronze tablets commemorating contributions of the Transylvania Company, is to be unveiled on the site of the meeting of the Transylvania Legislature.

The first plaque is in honor of nine North Carolina men who organized the Transylvania Company at Hillsborough, N. C. on January 5, 1775. One of these was Thomas Hart, grandfather of Thomas Hart Benton, and father-in-law of Henry Clay. Two others were Thomas Hart's brothers, Capts. Nathaniel and David Hart.

The Company was organized for land investment, promotion and colonization of the West on a large scale. On March 14-17, 1775, the members of the company purchased from the Cherokee Indians their title to upward of 20,000,000 acres of land, comprising portions of Virginia, Tennessee and the greater portion of Kentucky.

The first tablet is the gift of the Colonial Dames of America in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Another tablet is in honor of Daniel Boone and thirteen axmen, who, for the Transylvania Company, cut out and cleared the way in March and April, 1775, from the Long Island of Holston River, Tennessee, to Otter Creek, Kentucky. This wilderness trail, known as the Transylvania Trail, was the first great pathway to the West. This plaque is the gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution in North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

The third tablet is in honor of the founding of the fourteenth colony of the continent, to which was given the name 'Transylvania'.

The Legislature, convened by Judge Richard Henderson on May 23, 1775, was the first legislative meeting of free Americans to gather on the American Continent west of the Cumberland Gap.

The fourth plaque commemorates the first Christian service ever held within the bounds of the present State of Kentucky, at Boonesborough, May 28, 1775."

In 1776 Kentucky was organized as a separate county of Virginia. In 1780 this was divided into three counties, and an agitation for its separation from Virginia and admission as a state

to the Union was started. Virginia for a long time refused to consent to the separation, but finally passed the necessary legislation in 1790. On June 1, 1792, Kentucky was admitted as the fifteenth State of the Union, and had a population of about 74,000 people.

During these early pioneer days there came over the wilderness trail staunch men with their loyal families in search of homes and adventure. The pioneers of the Revolutionary West were men and women of dauntless spirit and heroic mold. Our ancestors who left home and civilization far behind them came over the mountains and lighted their fires in the trackless wilderness while there lurked upon every side the deadliest and most relentless savage foes. Notwithstanding these hardships and perils, the little bands of pioneers came; they explored; they encountered; they endured. Out of Fincastle County in the State of Old Dominion Virginia, there were carved by the Pioneers, three counties, Kentucky, Washington and Montgomery. Such names as George Rogers Clark, William and James Harrod, Simon Kenton, John Todd, Daniel Boone, are all connected with the early history of this section.

From the "History of Kentucky" by Zachary Smith, with whom one of these authors had the pleasure of a most pleasant acquaintanceship, we quote:

"Many of these pioneers, returning for a visit to their native heath, would relate to friends and neighbors the history of their adventures. From far and near the people came to hear glowing descriptions of the land of promise they had explored. They wearied not in picturing to the curious and willing neighbors what they had seen of the marvelous fertility of soil, the prodigal growth of giant forest and luxuriant pasture, the health and delight of climate, and the countless supply and variety of great and small game with which the wilderness abounded, all animated with the enchanting novelty, and adorned with the majestic grace and boldness of nature's creative energy. Nor did they forget to relate the marvelous and weird stories of viewing around the salt licks, where vast herds of buffalo, and elk, and deer were wont to congregate, the skeleton bones of monstrous mammoths, the bodies of which must have been many times larger than those of any animal

known to history; of the discovery of the remains of human beings of past generations in caves and cliffs; and of mounds for fortifications, for religious rites, and for burial-places of a people more civilized than the Indians, but of whom they found no other traces of existence. The restless spirit of adventure was excited, and many a stalwart heart kindled and beat earnestly as the wistful eye turned toward the sunset land, and vowed, that though the pioneer must anticipate the savage foe from behind every tree, within every brake, and from every ambush, yet fortune and life should be ventured there. The resolve of these heroic men, of Anglo-Saxon origin and American mold, made for the future of Kentucky a manifest destiny".

To this land in the fall of the year 1782 came the paternal grandparents of Abraham Lincoln and their five children. Here Thomas, one of the five, who was to be the father of Abraham, lived in what was then called Washington County and here too lived Nancy Hanks with her cousins, the Berrys. A few years later in the wake of the Lincolns there followed over the wilderness trail other groups of pioneers, among whom were Henry Pirtle and John, his brother, with his bride Amelia Fitzpatrick, whom he had married in Hampshire County, Virginia, a short while before leaving for the new country.

John and Amelia were to have joined a group leaving Abingdon, Va., but this caravan set out from the rendezvous too soon and John and Amelia found themselves taking the trail across the wilderness alone on horseback. By way of Crab Orchard they came, daring more than the usual privations and dangers to help establish in the dark wastes, the lights and life of civilization.

Envision, if you can, this picturesque country as its vistas opened up before them, a country which Daniel Boone said, "is the most beautiful country my eyes ever looked upon". They too settled in Washington County, Kentucky, and according to the records of their lives, gave of their abilities to the needs of their community, state and nation.

So in the infant State of Kentucky were these families established!

Kentucky has contributed generously to the building of our nation. She has no greater natural resource than her history, and the present generation of the Pirtle family may be proud of the part played therein by their pioneer ancestors John Pirtle and his wife Amelia Fitzpatrick Pirtle.

A dirge for the brave old pioneer!
  Columbus of the land!
Who guided freedom's proud career
  Beyond the conquer'd strand,
And gave her pilgrim's sons a home
  No monarch's step profanes,
Free as the chainless winds that roam
  Upon its boundless plains.

A dirge for the brave old pioneer!
  The patriarch of his tribe!
He sleeps, no pompous pile marks where,
  No lines his deeds describe;
They raised no stone above him here,
  Nor carved his deathless name—
An empire is his sepulcher,
  His epitaph is fame.

—O'Hara

Polly Ann Pirtle

OLLY ANN PIRTLE, the daughter of John and Amelia Fitzpatrick Pirtle, was born August 28, 1795, in Washington County, Kentucky. She was married to George Peak in Washington County, and the old marriage bond is found in the records of said Washington County, Kentucky. Polly Ann (Pirtle) Peak is buried on the farm now owned by Mr. Peterson on the State Highway Pike from Bardstown, about two miles from Loretto, Marion County, Kentucky. It is said to be in the graveyard of an old Methodist Church. On the tombstone is the following:

"Sacred to the memory of
POLLY ANN PEAK
Who was born August 28, 1795,
and departed this life March 11, 1846,
in the 51st year of her age".

The writers of this book have seen an interesting letter written by George Peak to his daughter at Shreveport dated December 9, 1865. He, at that time stated that he lived on Hardin's Creek, in Washington County, on the Hense Thomas farm, his post office being Loretto, Kentucky.

Polly Ann (Pirtle) Peak was the mother of five children.

Counting Rev. John Pirtle and his wife as of the first generation, and Polly Ann Pirtle as of the second generation, there are at this time living heirs of Polly Ann Pirtle out to the sixth generation, as follows:

FOURTH GENERATION

James H. Hunter
Eliza Ellen Hunter
Albert Sidney Johns Hunter
George S. Phillips
Claud S. Phillips
George D. Peak
Mary Sallie Phillips

FIFTH GENERATION

A. J. Hunter
Robert G. Hunter
Thomas R. Hunter
Willard C. Hunter
Maude E. Hunter
Hubert H. Hunter
W. Clyde Hunter
(related through two sources)
Jas. Robert Phillips
(related through two sources)
John Hunter Phillips
(related through two sources)
Lizzie Lou Phillips
(related through two sources)
Jas. Benj. Dyer
Jennie Lewis Dyer Beeler
Marvin Lee Dyer
Mary Van Dyer Walton
Mabel Gooch Dyer Colburn
Fannie Logan Dyer Wheeler
Edgar Rickman Dyer
Evelyn Pirtle Dyer Hanes
G. Edwin Saunders Goatley
Ernest Goatley
Clyde Goatley
Hunter Goatley
Calena Peak Watson
Mariceta Peak Yeatts
John Hunter Peak
Wm. Potter Peak

SIXTH GENERATION

Regina Tatum Cook
Margaret H. Tatum Allison
Marion W. Goatley Sea

These living heirs may record their own descendants on this or other pages left blank in this volume.

JUDGE HENRY PIRTLE

Henry Pirtle (Judge)

ENRY PIRTLE, son of John and Amelia Fitzpatrick Pirtle, one of the most noted of the distinguished lawyers and judges who have honored the State of Kentucky, was commissioned Circuit Judge by Governor Joseph Desha in 1826.

He was born in Washington County, Kentucky, November 5, 1798 and died in Louisville, Kentucky, March 28, 1880. He studied law at Bardstown, Kentucky under the celebrated John Rowan, in whose library were folio editions of Coke on Littleton and other hecatombs, which were read as if they had been novels or poems by the young aspirant for future fame.

He began his practice at Hartford in Ohio County, Kentucky, but soon found it a restricted field for his high aspirations and moved to Louisville, which he wisely thought was to be the great city of Kentucky. He rose rapidly in his profession and in 1826, at age of twenty-eight, he assumed the important duties of Circuit Judge. He held this office until 1832, and never was there a judge in Kentucky whose decisions were more just or learned. In some of the disputed questions which were brought before him, his decisions made the law which has not been changed to this day.

In 1832 he published a "Digest of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky", in two volumes, which became a standard work and so remained until later decisions made necessary a new work to embrace them. In 1840 he was elected State Senator and served in the Legislature until 1843. Again in 1846 he was appointed Circuit Judge by Governor William Owsley, but resigned before the expiration of the term for which he was commissioned. In 1851, when the Constitution of 1850 went into effect, he was elected chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court and re-elected in 1862. As Chancellor, he worthily filled the chair formerly occupied by Bibb and Nicholas, and indeed, added to the fame of the profound decisions of these predecessors. In 1846, when the law department of the University of Louisville was organized, he was made one of the professors and held this position until 1869. Besides be-

ing a learned lawyer and profound jurist he was a man of broad literary culture and wrote with a force and elegance of style which showed that he might have been famous as a writer had he so chosen. His sketch of Gen'l George Rogers Clark, which serves as an introduction to the "Campaign in Illinois", of that great military man, published by Robt. Clarke & Co. at Cincinnati in 1869, shows how well he could write when he sat himself down to the task. In the brief space of half a dozen pages he presents General Clark and his great military achievements in better form than many others could have done in volumes.

Henry Pirtle married Jane Ann Rogers, daughter of Dr. Coleman Rogers on May 19, 1829, Louisville, Kentucky.

Children—four sons and five daughters—all deceased (1935)

Their names are as follows: John Rowan Pirtle, Julia Pirtle, Henry Pirtle, Alfred Pirtle, Ella Pirtle Snively, James Speed Pirtle, Jane Pirtle Whitman, Harriet Pirtle Caruth, Elizabeth Ashley Tardy.

The widow of Judge Henry Pirtle died in Louisville, Kentucky July 17, 1881.

Counting Judge Henry Pirtle of the second generation, after Rev. John Pirtle and wife, Amelia Fitzpatrick Pirtle, there are at this time living heirs of Judge Henry Pirtle out to the sixth generation, as follows:

FOURTH GENERATION

Dr. Henry Pirtle
John Rowan Pirtle, Jr.
Francis Wm. Pirtle
Archibald M. Pirtle
Mattie C. Pirtle
Juliet Nold Pirtle
Theodore C. Snively
Elsie R. Snively Locke
Jane Pirtle
Wm. Bartley Pirtle
Emily Flournoy Pirtle Bethel
Henry P. Whitman
Helen Whitman Dimmitt

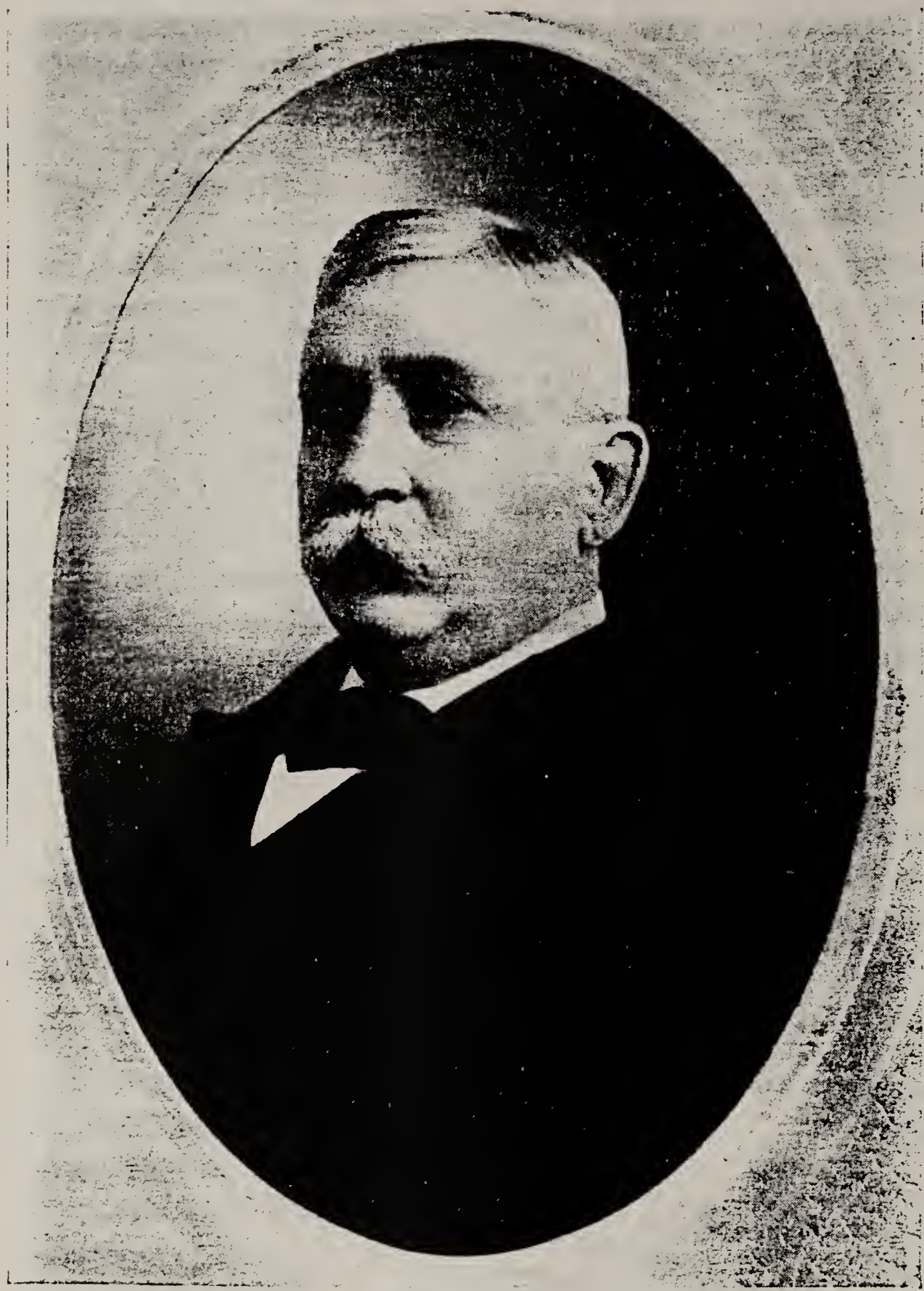
FIFTH GENERATION

Laura Elmira Wilson Heaton
Jas. Wm. Evans
Helen Evans
Geo. Pirtle Evans
Elmira D. Johnson Jones
Louis Delph Johnson
Will Madison Johnson
Charles B. Chalfant
John W. Chalfant, Jr.

SIXTH GENERATION

Henrietta L. Heaton
Cornelia Edwards Johnson McCollum
Laura P. Johnson Quackenbush
Helen Terry Johnson Moore
Laura W. Heaton

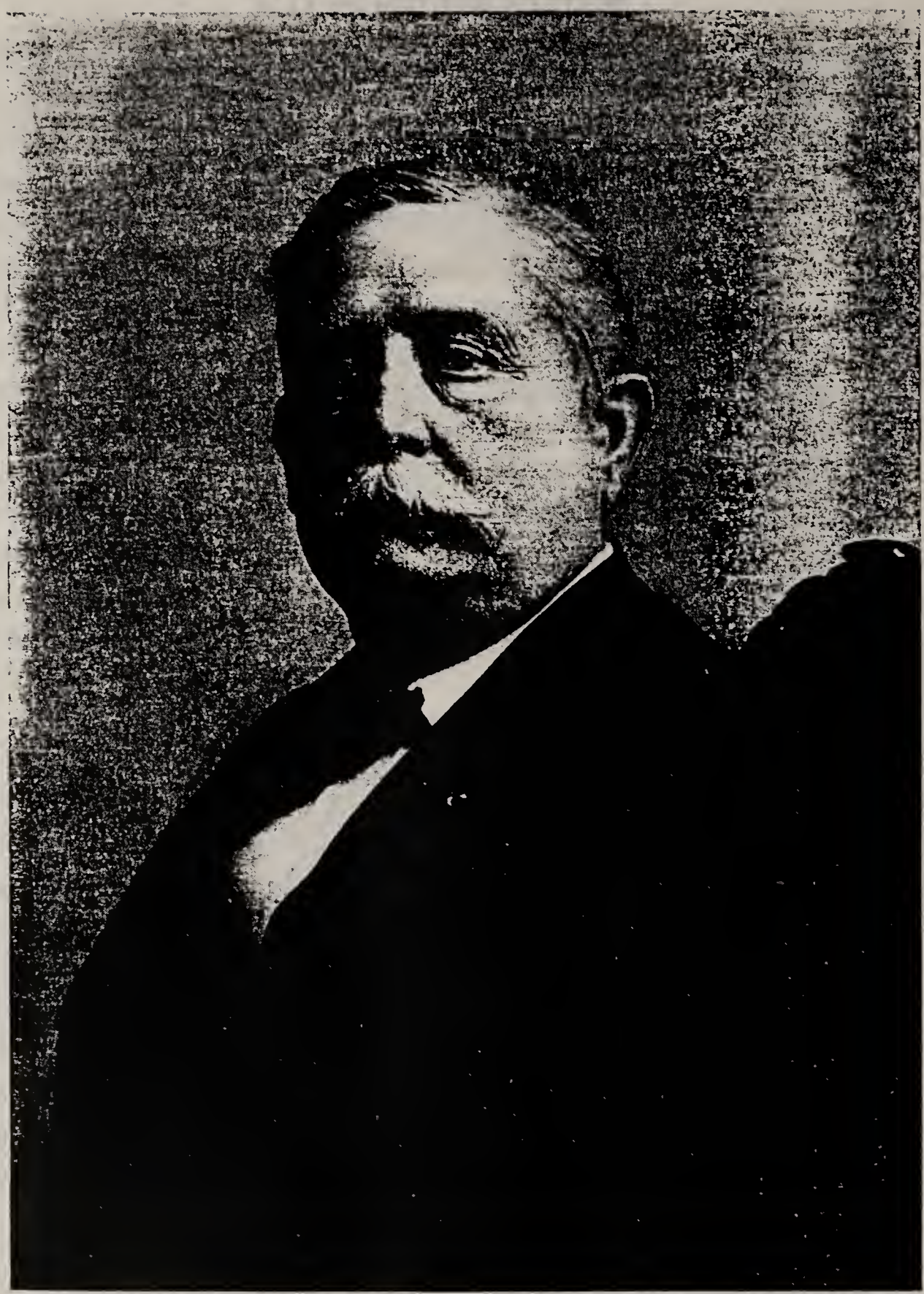
These living heirs may record their own descendants on this or other pages left blank in this volume.



JUDGE JAMES SPEED PIRTLE

James Speed Pirtle

AMES SPEED PIRTLE was born November 8, 1840, in Louisville, Kentucky. He was the son of Henry and Jane Ann Rogers Pirtle. He was named for his father's law partner, James Speed, later Attorney General in President Lincoln's Cabinet. James Speed Pirtle was graduated in the first class of The Louisville Male High School in 1858. As an honor man he delivered an oration in Latin. All his schooling he obtained in Louisville. He graduated from the University of Louisville Law School, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. His ability as a lawyer, his sound judgment and absolute integrity were widely known and recognized and he was called "The Young Man's Friend." He was one of the founders and a charter member of the American Bar Association at Saratoga Springs, New York, the summer of 1878. He was a charter member of the Kentucky Bar Association and its president for two terms. He was a founder and charter member of The Filson Club (historical) and its second president. He was chairman of the board of directors of the University of Louisville Law School. Prior to that he was professor in the law school succeeding his father, Judge Henry Pirtle. He was on the board of trustees of the Institute for the Blind. He was a mason from his youth and was paid the honor of being made a life member by his chapter. He was married on May 22, 1878, in Louisville to Emily M. Bartley, daughter of Wm. T. and Emily Johnson Bartley. They had four children born to them, Robert Tilford, Jane, William Bartley, and Emily Flournoy, who with his wife survived him. He died in Louisville at his home, on September 25, 1917, beloved and honored by all who knew him.



ALFRED PIRTLE

Alfred Pirtle

ALFRED PIRTLE was born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 25, 1837, the son of Henry Pirtle and Jane Rogers Pirtle. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and at the outbreak of the Civil War entered the Union army and was commissioned in Lytte's Tenth Ohio Infantry. He served on the staff of General Wm. Lytte, also on staff of Generals Rousseau, R. S. Granger and Philip Sheridan. At the close of war he engaged in the insurance business in Kansas City, Missouri, removing later to Louisville where he resided all his life. Was interested in the history of Kentucky and from time to time contributed papers which were read before the Filson Club of Louisville and subsequently published by that organization of which he was president at time of death.

Married Fanny Nold, July 28, 1869.

Children, Nannie Nold, Henry and Juliet, of whom Juliet Nold Pirtle survives.

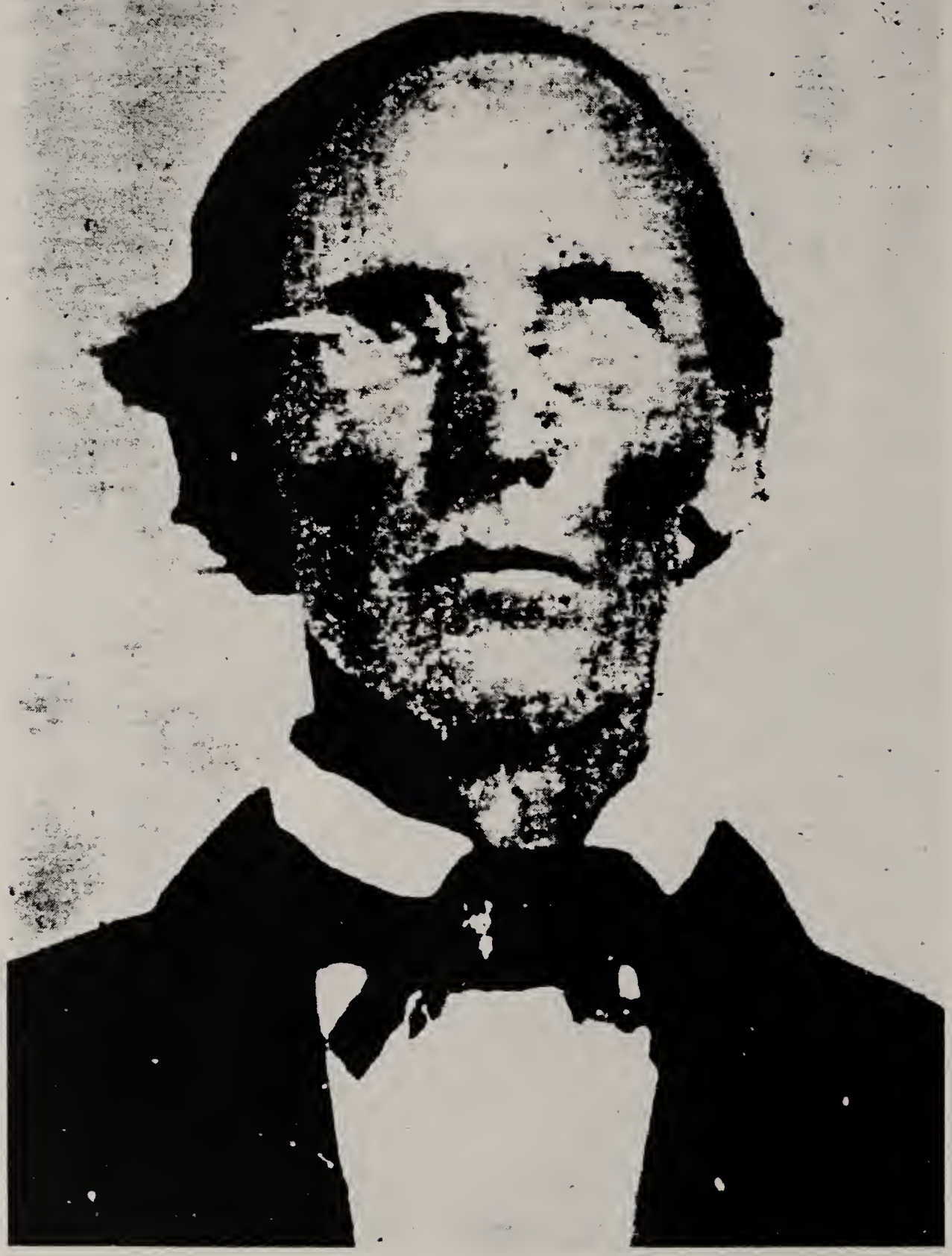
Republican in politics and was member of the Unitarian Church. Died February 2, 1926.

Nancy Viney Pirtle

Nancy Viney Pirtle was born September 15, 1800, and died in 1840, having been adjudicated as having died without issue.

Thomas Pirtle

Thomas Pirtle died in infancy.



DR. FELIX G. PIRTLE

Enlarged from a Very Old Daguerreotype

Dr. Felix G. Pirtle

DR. FELIX G. PIRTLE, son of John and Amelia Fitzpatrick Pirtle, was born on July 30, 1802, in Washington County, Kentucky, and married in Washington County on March 6, 1827, to Nancy Thomas. See Marriage Book 1826-1836. He evidently resided in that county until February 10, 1832, when he and his wife Nancy signed a deed with other members of his family.

Two children were born to this union, Delilah Jane Pirtle and John Pirtle.

The said Nancy Pirtle evidently died between 1827 and 1838.

Some time after 1832, Dr. Felix G. Pirtle moved to Texas.

We do not know where the said Nancy Pirtle died.

Dr. Felix G. Pirtle in Texas married the second time, his second wife being Mary Ann Tyler.

Dr. Felix G. Pirtle lived in Pleasanton and Jourdonton, Texas, and perhaps other places, but died in Lavaca County, of which Hallottsville is the county seat. He died in 1866. The old records in Lavaca County disclosed the above information.

There were born to Dr. Felix G. Pirtle and his second wife, four children, Sallie Amelia Pirtle (who married James Hogan Conway), Felix H. Pirtle, Alexander Kenny Pirtle and Albert Claiborne Pirtle.

Counting John and Amelia Fitzpatrick Pirtle as the first generation, and Dr. Felix G. Pirtle as the second generation, there are at this time living heirs of Dr. Felix G. Pirtle out to the sixth generation, as follows:

FIRST MARRIAGE—FOURTH GENERATION

Amelia Alice McGinnis Berkshire
Mary Margaret McGinnis Dabney
Fannie Lucinda McGinnis May
Jane Pirtle Benedict

FIFTH GENERATION

Mary Montgomery Carithers
Amelia Montgomery Gladish
Anna Montgomery Koupas
Don Montgomery
Crawford McGinnis
Felix Harris McGinnis
Bert McGinnis
T. P. McGinnis
Edna McGinnis Greenlee
Dale J. McGinnis
Ross McGinnis
Maude McGinnis Pierce
Lucy Rebecca Pirtle Mills
Jos. Davis Pirtle
John Stephen Pirtle
Alice Pirtle Eppelsheimer
Jas. Oscar Pirtle

SIXTH GENERATION

Alta Bryant McCullough
Agnes Montgomery Kemper
John Montgomery
Chas. C. Montgomery
Burtis E. Montgomery
Ruth E. Montgomery
T. Paul Montgomery
Mary M. Montgomery

SECOND MARRIAGE—FOURTH GENERATION

Rev. Felix Henry Conway
Elizabeth Conway Griffin
Rev. Norman H. Conway
Sophia Weldon Conway Adams
James Marion Pirtle
Leona Jane Pirtle Owen
John Hogan Pirtle
Amelia Pirtle Taylor
Robert Pirtle
Eula Pirtle Way
Ira Pirtle

FIFTH GENERATION

Horace Pirtle Parker
Obra Conway
Wayne Conway
Ray L. Dobbs
John Claiborne Pirtle
Dorothea Nell Pirtle
Leona Pirtle Martin
Felix Pirtle
Abigail Pirtle
Modessa Pirtle
Harvey Pirtle
Robert A. Pirtle
Iva Pirtle Nicolson

These living heirs may record their own descendants on this or other pages left blank in this volume.

JOHN PIRTLE, JR.

Enlarged from a Very Old Print

John Pirtle, Jr.

JOHN PIRTLE, JR., was born on July 6, 1804, in Washington County, Kentucky, and died on September 6, 1878 at Cromwell, Kentucky, and is buried at the Liberty Church Graveyard at the latter place. He was married twice, first to Clarissa Belle Roberts by whom seven children were born, being the first seven in the list below. His second marriage was to Mrs. Sarah Ann (Penberton) Sublett, by whom five children were born, being the last five in the list below. His children were as follows:

Amelia Pirtle	James Henry Pirtle
John Pirtle	Geo. Claiborne Pirtle
Ferdinand Wesley Pirtle	Martha Jane Pirtle
Elmira Pirtle	Ellen Clarissa Pirtle
Fanny Pirtle	Susan Emily Pirtle
Artemus Robert Pirtle	Timothy C. Frogge Pirtle

The last, Timothy C. Frogge Pirtle, is the only one living.

John Pirtle, Jr., taught school and was county surveyor for Ohio County, Kentucky, for many years. Many of the surveyors of recent years marvel at the accuracy of his calculations. Judge John B. Wilson, of Ohio County, Kentucky, recalls an interesting incident when Mr. John Pirtle, Jr., was called on by some land owners to divide a tract of land in equal parts. He undertook the task with the crude instruments of his day, and Judge Wilson tells how John Pirtle, in the absence of any paper on which to make calculations, spit on the top of his leather boot, rubbed and polished it with his hand, and then took a pencil and figured out the survey on his boot. Judge Wilson calls attention to the fact that since that time several surveyors with modern instruments have re-surveyed the land, and, according to their calculations, there was not a difference of more than 1-10th of an acre in the two tracts, as designated by John Pirtle, Jr.

Counting Rev. John Pirtle and his wife as of the first generation, and John Pirtle, Jr., as of the second generation, there are, at this time, living heirs of John Pirtle, Jr., out to the sixth generation, being as follows:

THIRD GENERATION

Timothy C. Frogge Pirtle

FOURTH GENERATION

Elizabeth Irving Youngs
Artemissa Belle Pirtle Duke
Viola Pirtle Hays
Dr. John Russell Pirtle
Frances Eva Pirtle Nelson
Paris Elton Pirtle McDowell
Robert Lee Pirtle
Georgie Pirtle Carson
Mattie Pirtle Stewart
Henry Marvin Pirtle
John R. Pirtle
Lottie Pirtle Heflin
W. W. Pirtle
H. Malcolm Pirtle
Artemus R. Pirtle, Jr.
Grover C. Pirtle
John Pirtle
Ada Virginia Pirtle Jackson
Ona Pirtle Douglass
Henry Pirtle
Sudie Pirtle Wakeland
Clayborn Pirtle
Eural Pirtle Liles
Birchie Hocker Humphrey
Mary Catherine Pirtle Heflin

FIFTH GENERATION

Ira Neville Pirtle
James Pirtle
Bertha Pirtle Smith
Mary Pirtle Hoover
Robert Wesley Pirtle
Arthur Leroy Pirtle
Mary Pirtle Boyd
Ruby Hill Crawford
Sarah Reathel Humphrey Moore
Annie Mae Abbott Jarvis
Irene Dolly Abbott Wiggins
Geo. Alva Abbott
Gertrude Pirtle Crowe

SIXTH GENERATION

Garland O. Pirtle

These living heirs may record their own descendants on this or other pages left blank in this volume.

TIMOTHY C. F. PIRTLE

Timothy C. Frogge Pirtle, only surviving child of John Pirtle, Jr. For many years he was a druggist in Cromwell, Kentucky and Louisville, Kentucky. He has always been of the highest type of citizen and enjoys the love and respect of all his fellows.

ARTEMUS. AMELIA. FERDINAND
Children of John Pirtle. Jr.
Son of Rev. John Pirtle

Ferdinand W. Pirtle

THE PICTURE of Ferdinand W. Pirtle, a son of John Pirtle, Jr., appears above. He was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, and moved with his father to Ohio County, Kentucky, early in life and lived there to a ripe age. He was a Kentucky farmer, and was typical in his day of the John Pirtle family. He was an uncle by marriage to Mr. Johnson, one of the authors of this book, who says:

"In the early 90's I spent many summers on the farm of Uncle Ferd and Aunt Bettie. Their picturesque home on Rough River, in Ohio County, Kentucky, was the most hospitable place I ever visited. Its setting was under two majestic sugar trees and the home overlooked a thirteen acre apple orchard

and the most entrancing rolling hills and dales. One grape vine growing by the meat house crossed over and entwined the home, furnishing abundant and luscious grapes even up to the second story windows. Every good thing that grows in Kentucky was raised. The fruit and vegetables, watermelons and sweet apple cider, I shall never forget. Twelve children were born and reared in this household, six girls and six boys. My uncle and aunt were devout Methodists. They believed in the Bible and had family prayers and were worshipful and reverent of their God. It is no wonder then that their children grew up as God serving men and women, and came to be the same type of correct, useful citizens their parents were. All of them were like brothers and sisters to me.

Uncle Ferd Pirtle, like the other Pirtles, was small in stature, a reader and thinker, a devoted Christian, and a lover of his fellow men. He shared in a helpful way with all his neighbors and those in need. He lived honorably, hurt no one and rendered to every man his just due. His and his wife's chief concern was for others. They were of God's nobility. God has never made any better."

Ferdinand Pirtle loved peace and was a peacemaker to the fullest extent. He was not a man to interfere with his neighbors affairs, though they might differ with each other. On one occasion a newcomer came into his neighborhood and proceeded to raise a difficulty with and make a serious effort to scandalize another neighbor, who was a good neighbor and a good citizen. Mr. Ferdinand Pirtle went to him and said: "Now, this is a quiet, peaceable neighborhood and the best thing you can do is to drop this matter and try to do like the rest of us; if you don't, you will soon be living in another neighborhood because you won't want to live here".

He was one of the leaders of his county during his time, and took part in every worthwhile undertaking. His farm, on which he lived his life, on the river bank five miles east of Hartford, was known as the leading farm of that community, and his fruits and vegetables, his crops, and his livestock, were an example and inspiration to those who came in contact with him.

Claiborne Pirtle

LAIBORNE PIRTLE, son of John and Amelia Fitzpatrick Pirtle, and twin of Caleb, was born on May 8, 1806, in Washington County, Kentucky, and died on November 29, 1853, in Louisville, Kentucky. He married on April 6, 1841, in Louisville, Kentucky, Eliza Jane Barbee, who was born on April 26, 1817, and came from Oldham County, Kentucky.

To the union was born two children, John Barbee Pirtle and Henry Pirtle, the last of whom died without issue.

John Barbee Pirtle married Mary Belle Thomas, to whom was born six children, as follows:

Claibourne Pirtle, Mary Belle Pirtle, Ellice Pirtle, Laura Thomas Pirtle, Janey Pirtle and Louise Pirtle.

All of these six children died before their father, John Barbee Pirtle, leaving no issue, and none of them ever having had any issue.

John Barbee Pirtle

JOHN BARBEE PIRTLE, who served with distinction in the Confederate Army, was long classed with the foremost insurance men of the South and in financial affairs was equally successful. He filled the office of vice-president of the Louisville Trust Company for a quarter of a century and at the same time exhibited a broad and constructive interest in the affairs of his city and state.

Mr. Pirtle was born May 17, 1842, in Louisville, Kentucky, and his parents were Dr. Claiborne Pirtle and Eliza Jane (Barbee) Pirtle, the former of Scotch-Irish and Welsh stock, and the latter of English lineage. Their forebears settled in the Old Dominion about 1770 and migrated from the Shenandoah Valley to the Blue Grass region. The Pirtle family has given to Kentucky some of its eminent men, among whom was Judge Henry Pirtle, a distinguished lawyer and jurist, a brother of Dr. Claiborne Pirtle. They were sons of John Pirtle and wife, Amelia Fitzpatrick Pirtle, honored pioneers, whose names are inseparably associated with the history of the development of Springfield and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Dr. Claiborne Pirtle was one of the leading physicians of Louisville and in 1853 his useful and successful career was terminated by death. His wife was a sister of John Barbee, a wholesale dry goods merchant and one of the substantial business men of Louisville. Mr. Barbee was mayor of the city from 1854 until 1856 and also served in the State Legislature.

John B. Pirtle completed a course in the Male High School of Louisville and had planned to take up the study of law, but the Civil War intervened. In September, 1861, when nineteen years of age, he enlisted in Company B of the Ninth Kentucky Regiment, First Kentucky Brigade, better known as the Orphan Brigade, which was attached to Breckenridge's Division of the Confederate army. He fought as a private soldier in the battle of Shiloh and soon afterward was appointed a lieutenant on the staff of Colonel Robert P. Trabue, commander of the Orphan Brigade. His next assignment was to drill the officers and men of the Thirty-first Mississippi Regiment under the

direction of Colonel Orr, and as adjutant he commanded the right wing of the regiment at the battle of Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862. Soon afterward the Kentucky and Tennessee troops were ordered to Knoxville to prepare for the invasion of Kentucky and Adjutant Pirtle rejoined Colonel Trabue's staff. Early in 1863 he was made a lieutenant in Company D, Fourth Kentucky Regiment, and immediately afterward was appointed aide-de-camp and Provost Marshall on the staff of Brigadier General Benjamin Hardin Helm, then at the head of the Orphan Brigade. While giving an order to his aide, Lieutenant Pirtle, at the battle of Chicamauga, General Helm was shot and fell into the arms of the youthful officer. He was adjutant of the post at Dalton, Georgia, from December, 1863, until May, 1864, when the Dalton to Atlanta campaign opened, and on the seventh of that month he was assigned to duty on the staff of Major General Bate, under whom he served as captain and assistant adjutant general until the close of the war. He was twice wounded, first at Resaca on May 14, and again at Jonesboro August 31. He was a fearless and capable officer and won the loyalty and trust of his men. He took part in nearly every important battle in which the Army of Tennessee participated, and surrendered May 3, 1865, at High Point, North Carolina.

In July, 1866, Major Pirtle was appointed general agent of the Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, and established his headquarters in Louisville. Thirty-five years were spent in the service of that well known company, and his territory was gradually increased until he controlled the business of the company in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, North and South Carolina and at Pensacola, Florida.

When the Peoples Bank of Louisville was reorganized he was chosen a director and acted in that capacity until 1894, when the bank was liquidated, the stockholders receiving more than par value for their investment. After severing his connection with the Travelers Insurance Company, Major Pirtle intended to retire and with his wife and daughter spent about a year in European travel. Soon after the formation of

the Louisville Trust Company, he became a member of its directorate and since 1901 had been vice-president of the corporation, which derived additional prestige from his association therewith. He also became a director of the Louisville Title Company, resident vice-president of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore and a stockholder in a number of manufacturing concerns of Louisville.

At Louisville, February 26, 1874, Major Pirtle married Miss Mary Belle Thomas and theirs proved an ideal union, which was terminated by the sudden death of the wife at Charleston, South Carolina, February 18, 1920. Mrs. Pirtle was the second daughter of John H. Thomas, who at one time was the leading wholesale hardware merchant of Louisville. She was an earnest, sincere Christian and during her girlhood had the spiritual guidance of the noted Kentucky preacher, the Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville. Mrs. Pirtle became the mother of six children, four of whom died in childhood. The son, Claiborne, married Miss Mary Agatha Stamm of Cincinnati, and was a well known manufacturer of Cleveland, Ohio, where his death occurred in July, 1924. The daughter, Mary Belle, lived with her father in their home at Glenview, near Louisville. Mary Belle Pirtle died December, 1932, and Major Pirtle died January 17, 1934.

In politics, Major Pirtle was a Democrat but not a partisan. He supported Wm. McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency and voted for William O. Bradley, Republican, for Governor of Kentucky in 1895. He was not a church member, but inclined toward the Episcopal faith. He never aspired to public office, and his old comrades who wore the gray uniform during the dark days of civil strife have probably held the greatest claim to his affection and interest.

He was made a trustee of the Jefferson Davis Home Association and was president of the Kentucky Confederate Home. When the United Confederate Veterans' Association was formed General John P. Gordon was elected Commander-in-Chief and appointed Major Pirtle an aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel. General Gordon held the office until his death, and his successor, General Stephen Lee, retained Major Pirtle

in the same capacity. Later he was made assistant adjutant general with the rank of brigadier general. He tendered his resignation after the death of Commander-in-Chief Bennett H. Young and then became president of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Kentucky. Although he reached the venerable age of ninety-one years, Major Pirtle appeared much younger, for he had wisely conserved his powers. The exercise of effort had kept him alert, and a useful well spent life had earned for him the strong and enduring regard of all who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship.

Caleb Pirtle

ALEB PIRTLE, son of John and Amelia Fitzpatrick Pirtle, and twin of Claiborne, was born on May 8, 1806, in Washington County, Kentucky. He married on March 18, 1832, Jane F. Marshall. He settled in Graves County, Kentucky, about 1862, and later in Ballard County.

There was born to Caleb Pirtle and his wife, five children, as follows:

John Claiborne Pirtle, Amelia Ann Pirtle, Robert Henry Pirtle, George Peak Pirtle, and Agnes Clementine Pirtle.

Counting John Pirtle and his wife of the first generation, and Caleb Pirtle as of the second generation, there are at this time living heirs of Caleb Pirtle out to the sixth generation, as follows:

FOURTH GENERATION

Anna Pendleton Shepherd
Edward H. Pendleton
Edmond Pendleton
Alice Pirtle Boyd
Wilbur Pirtle
Wilton Henry Pirtle
May Bell Pirtle
Caleb Pirtle
Cora May Pirtle Thompson
George Caples Pirtle
Grover Pirtle
Ethel Pirtle Albert
Henry Grady Pirtle
Vera Pirtle Quattlebaum

FIFTH GENERATION

Henry Lee Ingram
Vernon Dewey Ingram
Joe Kimble Stephens
Frederick L. Boyd
Robert Pirtle Boyd
Bertha Morrill Boyd Williams
Felix Stanley Boyd
Chas. Vaughn Boyd
Wilton Henry Pirtle
Mary Virginia Pirtle Cox
Lula Mae Pirtle Stevens
Hattie Williamson Foster
Claiborne C. Pirtle
Doler Pique Pirtle
Vension B. Pirtle
Ethel Frances Pirtle Black
Noble Leroy Pirtle
Velma Pirtle
Albert Thomas Pirtle
Dorothy Dophine Pirtle
Lois Fern Pirtle

SIXTH GENERATION

Stanley Hagar
Kenneth Hagar
Bertie May Hagar

These living heirs may record their own descendants on other pages left blank in this volume.

MINERVA LINDA PIRTLE ASHBROOK

Minerva Linda Pirtle

MINERVA LINDA PIRTLE, daughter of John and Amelia Fitzpatrick Pirtle, was born on September 9, 1811, in Washington County, Kentucky. She married Thomas Ashbrook on September 2, 1834. Their descendants state that they were buried in the cemetery at Lovelaceville, Ballard County, Kentucky, but their graves have no markers. The court records of Ballard County were destroyed by fire at a later date.

To this issue were born five children, as follows:

Amelia Frances Ashbrook, Henry Pirtle Ashbrook, Thomas Edwin Ashbrook, Jane Ann Ashbrook, and Virginia Ashbrook.

Henry Pirtle Ashbrook died without issue.

Jane Ann Ashbrook married Sam K. Hinchey. Upon her death, Sam K. Hinchey married her sister, Virginia Ashbrook. To this latter union there was no issue.

Counting John and Amelia Fitzpatrick Pirtle as the first generation and Minerva Linda Pirtle Ashbrook as the second generation, there are at this time living heirs of Minerva Linda Pirtle Ashbrook to the fifth generation, as follows:

FOURTH GENERATION

Jos. Edwin Frey
Ariadne Frey Menser
Fannie Pirtle Frey Miller
Linda Ashbrook Townsend
Sam Ashbrook Hinchey
Jennie Hinchey Moss Miller Hinchey

FIFTH GENERATION

Roy L. Frey
Rollie Frey
Ernest Frey
Louise Frances Frey Johnston
Ausba Hinchey
Agnes Hinchey
Estell Hinchey
Virginia Edith Hinchey

These living heirs may record their own descendants on other pages left blank in this volume.

JANE ANN ASHBROOK HINCHEY

Harriet Heninger Pirtle

HARRIET HENINGER PIRTLE, daughter of John and Amelia Fitzpatrick Pirtle, was born on September 29, 1809, in Washington County, Kentucky, and died on April 1, 1844. She was married on August 20, 1829, at Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky, to Robert G. Stayton. The marriage license was issued on August 18th, and was witnessed by Robert W. Stayton and John Pirtle, her father.

To the union of Harriet H. Stayton and Robert G. Stayton there were born two children, as follows:

John William Stayton and Peter Henry Stayton, the latter having died without issue.

Upon the death of Robert G. Stayton, Mrs. Harriet H. Pirtle Stayton married L. H. Johnson. To this union were born three children, as follows:

Nancy Jane Johnson, Robert Stayton Johnson and George Henry Johnson, the first and last of whom died without issue.

Counting John and Amelia Fitzpatrick Pirtle as the first generation, and Harriet Heninger (Pirtle) Stayton as the second generation, there are at this time living heirs of Harriet Heninger Stayton to the sixth generation as follows:

FOURTH GENERATION

Mrs. Willie Stayton Rector

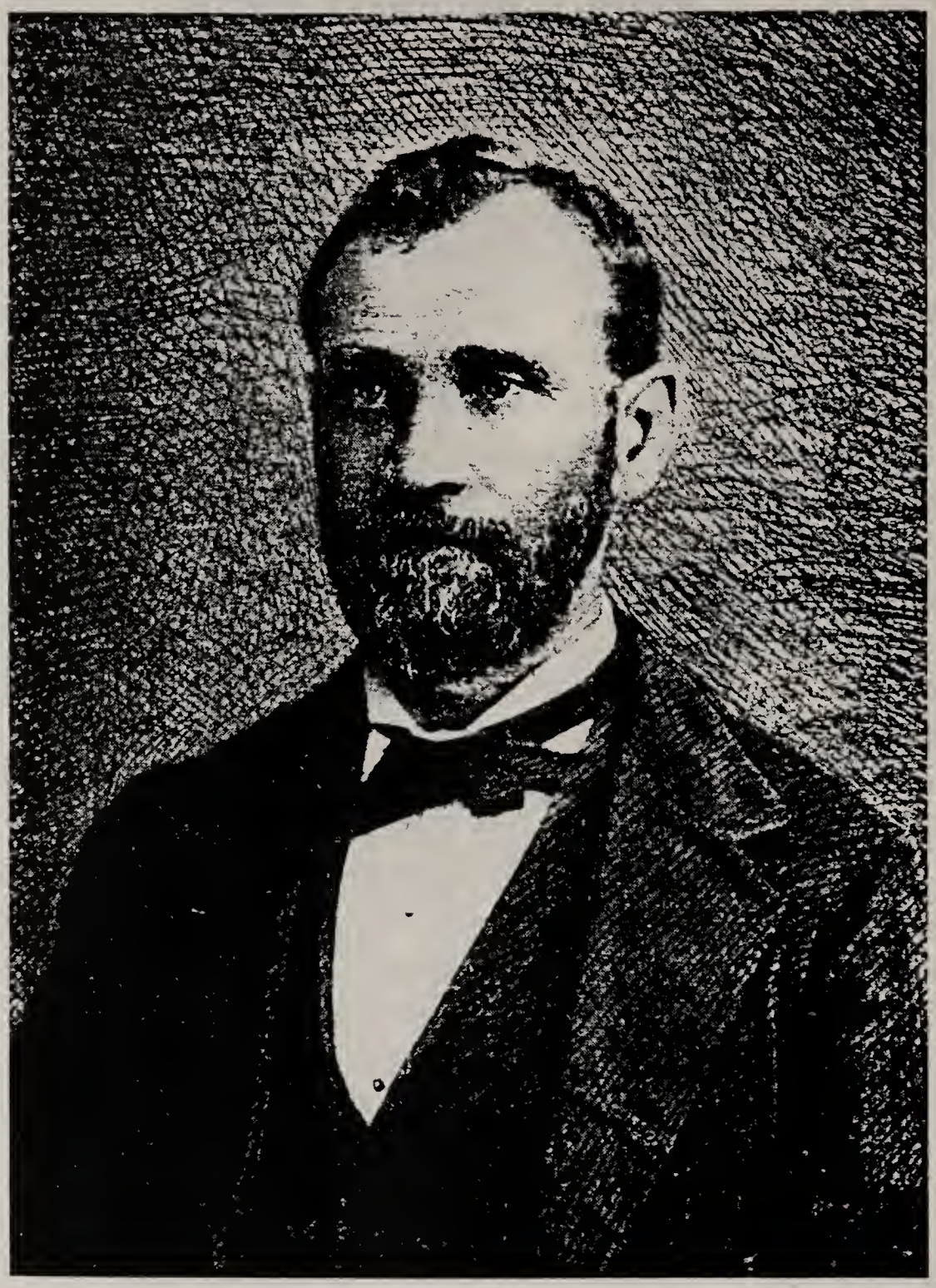
FIFTH GENERATION

Robert W. Stayton
George Klaberg Stayton
Annie Louise Stayton Holt
Norma Bonner Chamberlin
John H. Stayton Bonner
Laura Lee Johnson Graham

SIXTH GENERATION

John W. Stayton
Mildred M. Stayton

These living heirs may record their own descendants on other pages left blank in this volume.



JUDGE STAYTON

Judge John William Stayton

UDGE JOHN WILLIAM STAYTON was the son of Harriet H. Pirtle and her husband, Robert G. Stayton. Judge John William Stayton's mother was the daughter of Rev. John Pirtle and Amelia Fitzpatrick Pirtle, of Kentucky.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

"John William Stayton was born in Washington County, in the State of Kentucky, on the 24th day of December, 1831. He was the son of a farmer, and was bereft of his father before he was five years old. His widowed mother, removing to Paducah, endeavored to give her son the best education which the schools of that flourishing town at that time afforded, but her death, in 1844, deprived him of her watchful care and maternal aid and sympathy. Thus, at the age of thirteen, he was left an orphan, to buffet with the angry waves of fickle fortune as best he could.

"For four years after his mother's death he resided with his grandfather on a Kentucky farm. While he was engaged in the usual pursuits incidental to the life of a farmer's boy in a new and fertile country, he eagerly devoured every available book and newspaper, gathering treasures of knowledge from every source, like the wild bees of his native forests laid up their stores of honey. He was anxious to receive a thorough collegiate education, and would willingly have devoted his small patrimony to that purpose, had he been allowed to do so; but his guardian did not think it best, and as a dutiful ward he yielded to the decision of authority. At the age of seventeen he was a well-informed youth, moderately well grounded in the fundamental principles of a general common school education, such as Western Kentucky at that early day afforded. He then made up his mind to prepare himself for the bar, and that he would be a lawyer, in spite of all adverse circumstances. As a means to this great end he engaged himself to a blacksmith, and worked at that honorable and useful occupation for four years, mastering that art, which has been held in high esteem

since the days of Tubal Cain, who, before the deluge, taught the erring sons of Adam to fashion arms and implements of husbandry. It was perhaps by these four years of physical toil that he acquired that strong physique and stability of constitution which so amply sustained him in subsequent years of unremitting mental labor, and the close confinement of sedentary pursuits.

"By the toil of the forge and strict economy this young Kentuckian collected together sufficient means to continue his studies, and at the age of twenty-one he became assistant teacher in a large country school, while pursuing with unquenchable ardor his studious labors in the higher mathematics and the ancient languages. In the meantime he had begun the study of the law as a science, under the written direction of his uncle, Judge Henry Pirtle, of Louisville. For this uncle Judge Stayton always entertained the highest regard and deepest affection, and doubtless no one could be more worthy of it than this eminent lawyer, who was known throughout the State of Kentucky for his learning, ability, and integrity.

"In the year 1855 Mr. Stayton entered the university at Louisville as a law student, and in March 1856, was graduated therefrom with distinction. A month later he was married to Miss Jennie Weldon, who, throughout his life, with a wealth of sympathy and kindly encouragement, aided him in every undertaking and stimulated him in every effort, and who now survives him, mourning his untimely loss.

"In November, 1856, with his young wife, he immigrated to our broad and beautiful state, settling in the lovely village of LaGrange, on the Colorado, some hundred miles below this capital city. Here, meeting with pecuniary losses and suffering from failing health, he turned his face still further towards the setting sun. Passing through San Antonio, he sought employment and health in the groves and glades of Atascosa County, which was then almost a wilderness. Shortly after the organization of the county, in 1856, he fixed his residence at Pleasanton, the county seat, where he established a blacksmith shop, and began the practice of law. He succeeded in

both his occupations, for he pursued them with intelligence, industry, and zeal, and in his lexicon there was no such word as fail.

"In the fall of the year 1858 he was elected by the people to the responsible office of district attorney, and was re-elected in 1860. He made a successful and acceptable prosecutor. Fair and fearless, and well equipped for duty, the State found in him an advocate and representative always faithful; and evil doers regarded him with wholesome terror. He served in this arduous position for four years, and in the fall of 1862, on the expiration of his term of office, enlisted in the army of the Confederacy.

"Having set out as a private in Captain Lewis Maverick's Company, he was shortly afterwards commissioned to raise a company of cavalry, which he did, and served through the war as its commander. His company was usually on detached service, either in Texas or Louisiana, and as scouts they rendered valuable and efficient service to the Confederate States. In war as in peace, he was faithful to every trust confided to him, and if his military record is not blazoned with glittering glories, it was because his orders carried him to fields where they could not be won. With him the post of honor was the post of duty, and when duty called him, there was always a ready ear to heed the clarion note, and a willing hand to do the deed required.

"Having filled the full measure of a soldier's duty, when the cause for which he fought was lost, in 1865, he rejoined his family at Sutherland Springs, in Wilson County, where they had sought a temporary refuge, and renewed the battle with poverty and toil. He removed his little family to Clinton, in DeWitt County, and resumed his avocation as a teacher, until the courts of the country should be reorganized and the way be opened to the practice of law, which did not occur until twelve months later.

"In the year 1866 he formed a law partnership with Samuel C. Lackey, at that time the leading lawyer of that county, and they opened an office in the old town of Clinton, then the county seat of DeWitt County. They were eminently successful, and it was not long until Captain Stayton was recognized

throughout Western Texas, in more than a dozen counties in which he practiced, as one of the foremost lawyers at the bar.

"In 1871 the firm of Lackey & Stayton was reinforced by association with Major A. H. Phillips, of Victoria, under the firm name of Phillips, Lackey & Stayton, and immediately thereafter Captain Stayton removed with his family to the charming town of Victoria, and there, among the roses, made his home amidst that excellent and generous people, who ever since have revered his name and still boast of his citizenship.

"In 1878 the firm of Phillips, Lackey & Stayton was dissolved by the retirement of Major Phillips from the active practice of the legal profession; and the old style of Lackey & Stayton was resumed until March, 1880, when R. J. Kleberg and R. W. Stayton were added to the business partnership, and the style of the firm changed to Staytons, Lackey & Kleberg. This firm did as large a business as any in the Southwest, their practice extending from San Antonio to the Gulf and the Rio Grande.

"His practice brought him not only fame, but friends and property; the reward of his unremitting industry, his kind heart, and his broad knowledge of the law. Having deserved success, the winning of it was comparatively easy.

"While pursuing the even tenor of his uneventful way as a country lawyer, he was, in 1881, surprised by a telegram from the Governor tendering him an appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Chief Justice Moore, and the promotion of Judge Gould to that honored post. This call was as totally unexpected on his part as it was unlooked for by the bar of the State at large, and it was not for several days that he could be induced to occupy this post of such honor and respectability; for, deeply appreciating as he did the true functions of the judge, especially in a court of last resort, he hesitated long and considered well before accepting so exalted a trust.

"In the year 1882 the Democratic convention selected him as a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, with Hon. Asa H. Willie for Chief Justice, and Hon. Chas. S. West as the other associate. This very strong ticket was elected by the people by an immense majority, and Judge Stayton served

the State as Associate Justice until the resignation of Chief Justice Willie, when he was appointed by Governor Ross to fill the vacancy. He continued to render efficient and faithful service on the Supreme bench until 1888, when he was elected by the people of Texas as Chief Justice of this honorable court. On this bench he sat administering justice with an impartial hand until he was called to appear before a higher tribunal, where he awaits the commendation, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord' ".

Judge Stayton was a man of strong physique, not very tall, but compactly built, muscular, and large-boned, with a strong constitution, built up by Kentucky breeding and honest toil.

He was a worthy brother in the fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and practiced in the world the lessons of morality which he learned in the lodge. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an humble and consistent Christian.

Judge Stayton died in 1894 at the home of his daughter, Norma Stayton Bonner, of Tyler, Texas.

Upon the death of Judge Stayton, the Texas Bar Association had its meeting in the City of Galveston, on the 26th day of July, 1894, to pass proper resolutions, paying tribute to the high regard and esteem in which Judge Stayton was held by the Bench and Bar Association. The highest tributes that possibly could be paid to any lawyer or jurist, were paid by the following among many others:

> Honorable J. H. McLeary, Attorney-General of the State of Texas; Justice R. S. Gould and Chief Justice R. R. Gaines of the Supreme Court of Texas.

Attorney-General McLeary, in a memorial meeting, summed up Judge Stayton's character as follows:

"His was a character built like a temple, resting on the granite bedrock of eternal truth, with unyielding honesty for its foundation stones. Courage and discretion, ability and learning, supported the four corners of this edifice; and the walls were formed of industry, loving zeal, and patience, so superimposed and overlapped that you found each and all in every part of the structure. Fairness, firmness, and temperance were the pillars, columns, and pilasters that adorn the interior and

exterior of the edifice, and patriotism was the cornice that crowned the outer walls. Moreover, the whole building throughout its walls, 'from turret to foundation stone', was connected and joined together by the cement of unswerving fidelity and loving tenderness, worthy of a woman's heart. And high above all, uniting every arch and forming the capstone of this temple of character, was ever gleaming the precious gem of Justice".

Chief Justice Gaines said this of Judge Stayton:

"I will here say that Judge Stayton owed his success to a strong, clear, and discriminating mind, to a well grounded knowledge of the principles of the law, as well as to great industry, exhaustless patience, and indefatigable research. Over all these presided a high sense of duty, and an innate love of justice and truth.

Having served with Judge Stayton eight years, I feel that I ought to bear testimony to that delicacy of feeling and consideration for his associates which was one of the many admirable traits of his character. In the numerous debates which came up in the consultation room during this long period, and which inevitably result from the determination of difficult questions by any body of men, I never knew Judge Stayton to lose his judicial poise, or to drop a word that would wound the tenderest sensibilities."

The Bench and Bar generally called attention to the fact that Judge Stayton's decisions constituted one thousand fifty-five ably written opinions published in the regular volumes of the Texas Reports, besides, perhaps as many more oral opinions. That these written opinions ran through thirty-four volumes of the Texas Law Reports.

*The above is from a biographical sketch appearing in Texas Law Reports.

MAJOR PIRTLE ESTATE WILL BE USED FOR SPLENDID PURPOSES IN EXTENDING HELP TO MANY WORTHY PEOPLE

One lady beneficiary, who lives in the far West, writes:

"I think I am one of the happiest persons in Arizona. If Major Pirtle could know the joy my share has brought to me and my family, he would be very happy to have me get it; and also the kiddies are happy to know about theirs."

Another lady writes:

"I wish I could, in person, thank Major Pirtle for the share which has come to me."

One young lady fifteen years old, who lives in the Southwest, says she will now be able to realize her heart's ambition, of taking a course in journalism.

A mother, with a son and daughter in the late teens, who had been unable to have them finish their education, states:

"Now my son can realize his heart's ambition of finishing his schooling in mechanics, and my daughter can finish her High School education and then take a special course in Home Economics."

Some of the money also made it possible for this family to buy a home.

The Lincoln Country

OD chose the country and the surroundings, which were to cradle and nurture the "Man of the Ages". The country chosen was primitive Kentucky, and the poorer rather than the richer part of this romantic State. God also chose for him poor and very poor parents.

The story is told that in 1809, two men met in Elizabethtown, Kentucky—frontiersmen with coonskin caps, leather boots, etc. The countryman said to the townsman, who was a Justice of the Peace, "Squire, how goes things up here in town?" "Well," answered the Squire, "I have just returned on the stage coach from a trip to Washington to see President Madison sworn in. Everybody there is talking about that fellow, Napoleon Bonaparte, who is about to capture all of Spain. He's the talk of all Washington, who regards him as the all important world-wide figure to-day". After some further talk about Napoleon, and his stride across Europe, the townsman then addressed the countryman. "Si, what's the news down your way?" "Well", drolled the countryman, "there ain't no news down our way—nothing, cep'n a little baby boy born over in Tom Lincoln's cabin the other night. Nothing of importance ever happens down our way". Yet, that pioneer frontiersman was chronicling the greatest event of his generation, perhaps of the Century.

LINCOLN FARM MEMORIAL

So great has been the admiration for Abraham Lincoln throughout the peoples of the world, that pilgrimages are made from every nation on the globe to his birthplace. The peoples of this great Nation, which brought him forth, have erected a Memorial Building at Lincoln Farm.

The corner stone of Lincoln Memorial was laid by President Theodore Roosevelt on February 12, 1909, the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birthday.

President Roosevelt, in his closing words that day, said:

"The years roll by and all of us, wherever we dwell, grow to feel an equal pride in the valor and self devotion alike of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray, so this whole nation will grow to feel a peculiar sense of pride in the man whose blood was shed for the union of his people and the freedom of a race; the lover of his country and of all

mankind; the mightiest of the mighty men who mastered the mighty days—Abraham Lincoln."

The Memorial Building was built by popular subscription. It was dedicated in 1911, President Taft delivering the chief address on a platform near the flagpole.

Later, when the Memorial Farm and buildings were turned over to the United States Government by the "Lincoln Farm Association", President Woodrow Wilson came to the Memorial and delivered the acceptance speech in September. 1916.

There follows a biography of Abraham Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, and a biography of his father, Thomas Lincoln, the latter written wholly by Abraham Lincoln, and an autobiography of himself, which are found on the walls of Lincoln Memorial.

February 4, 1784 "NANCY HANKS LINCOLN October 5, 1818

Born in Virginia: When three years old her parents, Joseph and Nancy Shipley Hanks, crossed the Mountains into Kentucky. Orphaned at nine, she was adopted and reared by Richard and Lucy Shipley Berry, at whose home in Beechland, Washington County, Kentucky, she was married to Thomas Lincoln. June 17, 1806. Of this union were born Sarah. Abraham and Thomas. The first married Aaron Grigsby and died in Indiana in 1828. The last died in infancy. The second lived to write the Emancipation Proclamation. The days of the distaff, the skillet, the dutch oven, the open fireplace with its iron crane are no longer, but homemaking is still the finest of the fine arts. Nancy Hanks was touched with the Divine aptitude of the fireside. Loved and honored for her wit, geniality and intelligence. She justified an ancestry reaching beyond the seas, represented by the notable names of Hanks, Shipley, Boone, Evans and Morris, to her was entrusted the task of training a giant in whose childhood's memories she was hallowed. Of her he said, 'My earliest recollections of my mother is sitting at her feet with my sister drinking in the tales and legends that were read and related to us'. To him on her deathbed she said: 'I am going away from you Abraham, and I shall not return. I know you will be a good boy, that you will be kind to Sarah and your father. I want you to live as I have taught you to and to love your Heavenly Father'. 'All that I am or hope to be I owe to my angel mother.' "

Caufield & Shook

The Lincoln Farm Memorial, in LaRue County, Kentucky, near Hodgenville about 80 miles from Louisville.

Fifth in descent from Samuel Lincoln Weaver, who landed at Hingham, Massachusetts, May 26, 1637. Orphaned at six years of age by an Indian bullet he grew up homeless in the wild woods of Kentucky. At twenty-five he was the possessor of this cabin home and its neighboring acres. In 1818 he moved to Indiana, then a territory. Five years later he followed the tide of immigration to Illinois, where he lived a peaceful, industrious, respected citizen, a general, honest and contented pioneer. With courage and energy he built with his own hands, five homes, each better than the preceding one. He won and held the love and confidence of two noble women and he was the father of Abraham Lincoln. 'My father insisted that none of his children should suffer for the want of education as he had.' "

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"He was a good carpenter for the times. He had the best set of tools in Washington County. The Lincolns had a cow and a calf, milk and butter, a good feather-bed, for I have slept on it. They had a home-woven "kiverlid", big and little pots, a loom and wheel. Tom Lincoln was a man and took care of his wife.

Prof. T. C. Graham. Louisville, Ky.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"I was born February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were born in Virginia. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks. My father at the death of his father was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals, still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so called. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, but that was all. The little advance I now have upon this store of education, I have picked up from time to time, under the pressure of necessity.

A. LINCOLN."

Caufield & Shook

The cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born. now in Lincoln Farm Memorial in LaRue County, Kentucky.

The Log Cabin

THE CABIN where Lincoln was born now sits where it stood at the time of his birth, February 12, 1809. It has been occupied by several families since Thomas Lincoln left it to move nine miles north on what is now the Jackson Highway. A Mr. Horne sold the Lincoln birthplace cabin to Royal P. Hankle, and he sold it to Richard Creal, who occupied the double log house at the entrance to the farm. This old fashioned double log house was built back in the days when the Lincoln cabin stood where it is now placed.

After Lincoln's election to the presidency the cabin was moved about a mile and a half from its present site and variously occupied as a school house, for negro tenants and white occupants until 1894 when it was moved back to its present site.

The cabin's 143 logs were taken to the Nashville Centennial in 1894 and later moved to New York and exhibited at the Buffalo Exposition in 1901.

In 1906 the logs were shipped to Louisville where they remained stored in the "Louisville Public Warehouse" until they were expressed to Hodgenville in 1909 and used at the laying of the cornerstone and were then sent back to Louisville.

At the dedication of the building in 1911 the cabin rested again on its original site inside the Memorial Edifice, from which it will probably never again be removed until by the decay and dust of time.

JEFFERSON DAVIS WAS ALSO BORN IN KENTUCKY CONTIGUOUS TO THE LINCOLN COUNTRY

It is interesting to note that Kentucky was also the birthplace of Jefferson Davis, who was the president of the Confederate States. He was born in Fairview, near Hopkinsville, only 118 miles from Lincoln's birthplace. Jefferson Davis was born June 3, 1808, less than one year before Lincoln was born. An appreciative American people have erected a limestone, concrete shaft at Jefferson Davis' birthplace similar to the Washington monument, the Davis monument being the second largest in the world.

Kentucky, having furnished many men for the North, as well as the South, erected a monument to her heroic dead on the Chicamauga Battle Field, and placed thereon, the following inscription:

> "As we are united in life, and they united in death, let one monument commemorate their deeds, and one people, forgetful of all asperities, forever hold in grateful remembrance the glories of that terrible conflict, which erased not a single star from the nation's flag."

MAMMOTH CAVE NEAR THE LINCOLN FARM

Within 53 miles of Lincoln's Memorial is the Mammoth Cave, one of the seven wonders of the world. This vast and mysterious Wonderland, so near the center of the country's population, has for a century been visited by scientists, philosophers and travelers from every civilized land.

Bayard Taylor, after making an extensive visit to Mammoth Cave in 1855, wrote, "No description can do justice to its sublimity, or present a fair picture of its manifold wonders."

LINCOLN HOMESTEAD PARK

In addition to this subterranean shrine of the ages in close proximity to the Lincoln Memorial is historic Springfield, about 46 miles, in the adjoining County of Washington, where Lincoln's mother and father were married on June 17, 1806. The marriage bond of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks is exhibited in the Court House preserved by the Historic Society as a precious document recording a great event.

In Washington County is the Lincoln Homestead Park erected by the Washington County Historical Society. Here

there has been reproduced a log house where, according to the best information available, the wedding took place between Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks Lincoln at the home of Francis Berry, a cousin of the bride. The Rev. Jesse Head, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated at the marriage.

Over the Wilderness Trail from Virginia in the Fall of 1872, had come the paternal grandparents of Abraham Lincoln and their five children.

MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME

Only 29 miles away from Lincoln Memorial, in historic Bardstown, Ky., is found "My Old Kentucky Home," which now belongs to the State of Kentucky, and is a shrine in the midst of a State Park. It was the home of Judge John Rowan, and was visited by Stephen Collins Foster, who wrote "My Old Kentucky Home" there. This gifted writer's other famous songs were largely inspired here. They are:

"Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming", "Comrades Build No Glass for Me", "Ellen Bayne", "Fairy-Belle", "Farewell My Lilly Dear", "Gentle Annie", "Gwine to Run All Night", "Hard Times Come Again No More", "Mass's in De Cold, Cold Ground", "My Old Kentucky Home", " Nelly Bly", "Nelly Was a Lady", "Oh! Boys Carry Me 'Long", "Oh! Susanna", "Old Black Joe", Old Dog Tray", "Old Folks At Home", "Uncle Ned", "Under the Willow She's Sleeping", "Willie We Have Missed You".

MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME

The sun shines bright in the old Kentucky home;
'Tis summer, the darkeys are gay;
The corn-top's ripe, and the meadow's in the bloom,
While the birds make music all the day.

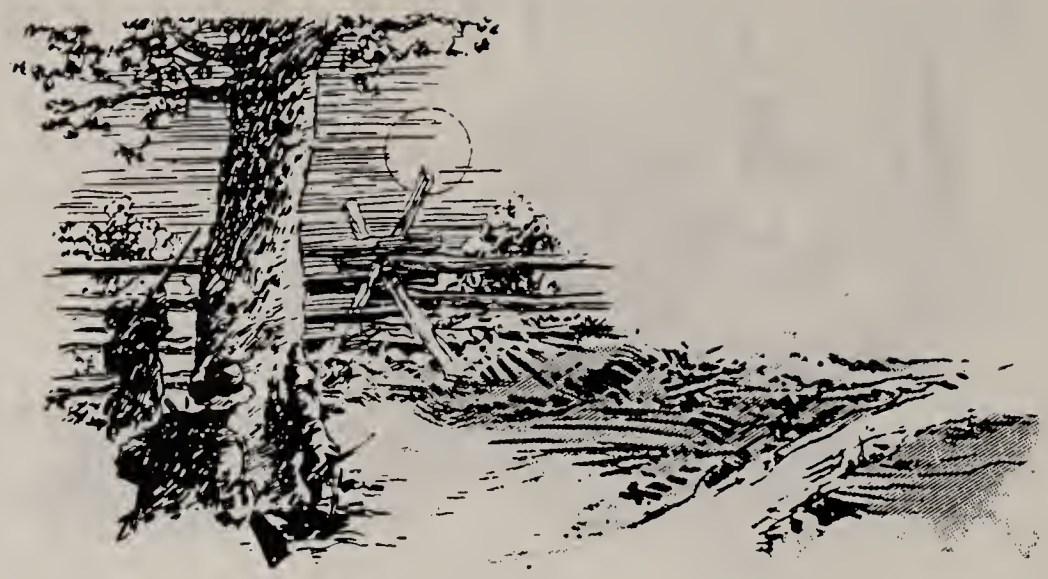
The young folks roll on the little cabin floor,
All merry, all happy and bright;
By-'n'-by hard times comes a-knocking at the door:—
Then my old Kentucky home, good-night!

Weep no more, my lady,
O, weep no more to-day!
We will sing one song for the old Kentucky home,
For the old Kentucky home, far away.

The head must bow, and the back will have to bend,
  Wherever the darkey may go;
A few more days and the troubles all will end,
  In the field where the sugar-canes grow.

A few more days for to tote the weary load.—
  No matter, 'twill never be light;
A few more days till we totter on the road:—
  Then my old Kentucky home, good-night!

  Weep no more, my lady,
  O, weep no more to-day!
We will sing one song for the old Kentucky home,
  For the old Kentucky home, far away.



They hunt no more for the possum and the coon,
On the meadow, the hill, and the shore;
They sing no more by the glimmer of the moon,
On the bench by the old cabin door.

The day goes by like a shadow o'er the heart,
With sorrow, where all was delight;
The time has come when the darkeys have to part:—
Then my old Kentucky home, good-night!

Weep no more, my lady,
O, weep no more to-day!
We will sing one song for the old Kentucky home,
For the old Kentucky home, far away.

THE HEIRS and descendants of the Rev. John Pirtle, who was a contemporary with Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks in Washington County, Kentucky, will, in the years to come, join some of the caravans in pilgrimages to this famed Lincoln Country in Old Kentucky, so rich in history and romance. Through the modern motor cars they will come over the same trails blazed by George Rogers Clark and Daniel Boone, over which the stage coaches of yesterday once traveled.

Family Record

Family Record

Family Record

Family Record

Family Record

Family Record

Family Record

HECKMAN
BINDERY INC.
MAR 94
Bound-To-Please® N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA 46962